

75 BC

Caesar was 25

~~678 AD~~
679 ✓

75BC

Age 25

Caesar was going to Rhodes to study under APOLLONIUS MOLON, whose lecture had already been attended by Cicero, 6 yrs Caesar's senior.

On the way to Rhodes he found time to visit Bithynia where his friend NICOMEDES had just died; Rome, in accordance with his will, was annexing the country so there were profits to be

had.

1

75BC

Age 25

Caesar was captured by pirates.

Raised money & a navy.

Punished the pirates & most
by death.

Caesar studied at Rhodes after

He wanted to study under
Apollonius Molon

756C

Age 25

off the coast of ANATOLIA, Caesar was kidnapped by the pirates of whose threats to Mediterranean security and trade he already had some experience. When they demanded a heavy ransom, Caesar compelled the local communities to raise the sum and then, on his own private initiative, turned on the pirates (after borrowing money

and hiring ships) and captured a substantial number of them. When the government of Asia failed to arrange for their execution (he may have benefited from their activities, Caesar himself, without any authority, had them crucified).

Again on his own account, he intervened against MITHRIDATES of PONTUS, with whom war had just broken out for the 3rd time, owing to his rejection of Rome's annexation of his BITHYNIAN neighbors.

75 BC

Cicero's oratorical successes won him the quaestorship in 75 BC.

His prosecution of VERRES gave him the first place among Roman orators

75 BC

(He was 25)

To improve his oratory, Caesar left Rome again in 75 BC and went to RHODES to study under the famous rhetorician APOLLONIUS MOLON.

C 75 BC

CELTS

Belgic Gauls begin to cross the
Channel to England.

75-6380

DURANT

Third MITTLE R I O A T I C W A R

75-63BC

Third Mithridatic War.
Victories of LUCULLUS and POMPEY.

75 BC

CICERO quaestor in Sicily

c 75 BC

Caesar set sail for Rhodes to study under Apollonius (Sulla had been dead for 3 yrs), the son of M. A. C. Cicero also had been a pupil of Apollonius, who was a famous master of oratory & had the reputation of being a very good man as well. Caesar took the greatest pains to cultivate his ability as a political speaker.

75BC

Cicero spent his quaestorship
in Sicily.

~~55~~ BC

Caesar was ~~55~~

on the voyage back from King NICOMEDES
Caesar, near the island of PHARMACUSA by
some of the pirates who even at that time
controlled the sea with their large fleets
of ships and innumerable smaller craft

First, when the pirates demanded a ransom
of 20 talents, Caesar burst out laughing.
They did not know who it was they had
captured, and he volunteered to pay 50 talents.
Then, when he had sent his followers to the
various cities in order to raise the money and
was left with one friend and 2 servants among

these Cilicians, about the most bloodthirsty people in the world, he treated them so high-handedly that, whenever he wanted to sleep, he would send to them and tell them to stop talking. For 38 days, with the greatest success, he joined in all their games and exercises, just as if he was their leader instead of their prisoner. He also wrote poems and speeches which he read aloud to them, and if they failed to admire his work, he would call them by their faces illiterate savages, and would often laughingly threaten to have them all hanged.

~~SPC~~ + ~~THE~~

Caesar was ~~the~~

The ransom of 50 talents arrived from MILETUS, and as soon as he had paid it and been set free, he immediately manned some ships and set sail from the harbor of Miletus against the pirates. He found them still there, lying at anchor off the island, and he captured nearly all of them. He took their property as spoils of war & put the men themselves into the prison at PERGAMUM. He then went in person to JUNIUS, the gov. of Asia, thinking it proper

that he as praetor in charge of the province,
should see to the punishment of the prisoners.
Juncius, however, cast longing eyes at the money
which came to a considerable sum, and
kept saying that he needed time to look into
the case. Caesary paid no further attention
to him. He went to Pergamon, took the
pirates out of prison and crucified the
lot of them.

75BC

3rd Mithridatic War

Pompey wanted some extraordinary military command where he could win glory and power. As we saw, Sulla had punished Mithridates lightly. Mithridates allied with bold pirates of the East Mediterranean, the king of Armenia, and the Roman Sertorius in Spain. He had built a new war fleet and gathered a large army. When king of Bithynia willed his realm to Rome (75BC) Mithridates promptly invaded that land

Bath consuls were sent to subdue him (74 BC)
One was defeated; but the other, Lucullus, drove
Mithradates to take refuge in Armenia. After some
delay Lucullus invaded that country and defeated its
ruler. He pushed eastward but his soldiers mutinied: many
had been away from home for twenty years & Lucullus relieved
the people of the Roman Asiatic province of their crushing in-
debtedness; Sulla had imposed, the original debt of 500
had grown in a few years to 1500. Lucullus cancelled
 $\frac{2}{3}$ & cut interest rate to 12%. For this, the business men
of Rome determined to depose him. Lucullus returned to
Rome, gave up politics and is remembered chiefly for
his "Lucullan banquets" rather than for his great ~~achievements~~

75-74

Caesar was 25 & 26

After obtaining ransom he recruited private troops, captured the pirates and had them executed in 75-74 BC